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We agree with Professor Adams that the principle of the feudal relation may be one of the causes which resulted in a constitutional check on the king. We cannot agree that it is the prevailing cause upon which great emphasis should be laid. No doubt it accounted in great measure for the limitations which John placed upon himself with respect of his tenants in chief. But there are other reasons of weight at least equal to that of feudalism to be regarded in accounting for the checks to his absolutism with respect of all his subjects.

After all, he who is seeking for the precise origin in history of such a great constitutional principle as the supremacy of the law and who declares that here and now he has found its sole source has an uphill road to travel to reach the summit of proof.

J. W.

THE EYRE OF KENT, 6 & 7 EDWARD II, 1313-14. Volume II; being Volume VII of the Year Book Series of the Selden Society and Volume XXVII of its Proceedings. Edited by William Craddock Bolland. London: Bernard Quaritch. 1912. pp. li, 264.

This is one of the best and most illuminating of the year-book series, and in saying this the wonderful volumes of Professor Maitland are not forgotten. Mr. Bolland has more than fulfilled the promise of his first volume. In his introduction to this volume he has given us an explanation of bills in eyre (p. xxi) and of the authorship of the year-books (p. xxxi), which are as brilliant as some of Maitland's best work. After an investigation which has involved a study of other manuscript materials, Mr. Bolland has proved that the bills in eyre were the simple and untechnical complaints of poor suitors to the judges in eyre, written by the common scribes of the time, and accepted by the court without regard to technical form or learning in the law. As to the authorship of the year-books, Mr. Bolland appears to have established his important conjecture that the books were issued as a commercial venture, being copied from notes taken in court by briefless barristers who were paid by the publishers. He even gives good reason for suspecting that the manuscripts which have survived are the "remainders" of the edition which, being unsold, were not subjected to the wear and tear of daily use.

Mr. Bolland has included a corrected copy with translation of a treatise of mediæval French orthography first published by Mr. Thomas Wright. The cases included in the year-book are of unusual interest and value. The Selden Society is to be congratulated upon one of its most valuable volumes.

J. H. B.

A TREATISE ON THE LAWS GOVERNING THE EXCLUSION AND EXPULSION OF ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Clement L. Bouvé. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne and Company. 1912. pp. xxvi, 915.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE METHODS OF ITS ENFORCEMENT AS AFFECTING THE POLICE POWERS OF THE STATES. By Charles H. Burr. Reprinted from Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society for 1912. Vol. LI. pp. 269-422.

THE NEW CUSHING'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND PRACTICE. Revised and Enlarged. By Charles Kelsey Gaines. New York: Thompson Brown Company. 1912. pp. xv, 263.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR. The Economic Aspects of European Immigration to the United States. By Isaac A. Hourwich, New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912. pp. xvii, 544.

GESCHICHTE DER QUELLEN UND LITTERATUR DES RÖMISCHEN RECHTS. By Paul Krüger. Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot. 1912. pp. x, 444.

PENAL PHILOSOPHY. By Gabriel Tarde. Translated by Rapelje Howell. Preface by Edward Lindsey. Introduction by Robert H. Gault. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1912. pp. xxxii, 581.

AMERICAN PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAWS. By James Westervelt. Kansas City, Mo.: Vernon Law Book Publishing Company. 1912. pp. x, 1535.